

THE ENQUIRER

NO. 8.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, MAY 26, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PROTEST.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer has obtained from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the subjoined copy of an opinion and protest, prepared by his grandfather, (while Secretary of State,) for President Washington. Mr. Randolph, in his letter to Mr. Ritchie, communicating them, says—

"The protest being a press copy (marked 'not sent') is between dates January 4, 1792, and January 10, 1792. These papers are in the three volumes bound in marble paper, described in vol. 4, page 443, of his published works: to which description I must refer you. It gives the confirmation of his judgment to their contents, upon a calm revival twenty-five years after their dates, 'when the passions of the time are passed away, and the reasons of the transactions act alone on the judgment.'"

An adjustment of the difficulties between the President and the Senate, by some tacit understanding, probably prevented the sending of the protest, but that Mr. Jefferson contended that President Washington had the right to protest against senatorial encroachment, (which right is denied to President Jackson,) is certain by his approbation of the contemplated proceeding twenty-five years after the event; and no man's opinion will have, or is entitled to have, more influence with the American people than that of Mr. Jefferson.

(OPINION.)

The Constitution having declared that the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, the President desires my opinion, whether the Senate has a right to negative the grade he may think it expedient to use in a foreign mission, as well as the person to be appointed to fill that grade?

I think the Senate has no right to negative the grade. The Constitution has divided the powers of government into three branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, lodging each with a distinct magistracy. The Legislative it has given completely to the Senate and house of Representatives. It has declared that "the Executive powers shall be vested in the President," submitting only special articles of it to a negative by the Senate; and it has vested the Judiciary power in the courts of justice, with certain exceptions also in favor of the Senate.

The transaction of business with foreign nations, is Executive altogether. It belongs, then, to the head of that department, except as to such portions of it as are specially submitted to the Senate. Exceptions are to be construed strictly. The Constitution itself, indeed, has taken care to circumscribe this one within very strict limits: for, it gives the nomination of the foreign agents to the President, the appointment to him and the Senate jointly, and the commissioning to the President. This analysis calls our attention to the strict import of each term. To nominate, must be to propose. Appointment seems that the act of the will which constitutes or makes the agent; and the commission is the public evidence of it. But there still other acts previous to these acts specially enumerated in the Constitution: To wit, 1. The destination of a mission to the particular country where the public service calls for it; and 2. The character and grade to be employed in it. The natural order of all these is, 1st, Destination, 2. Grade, 3. Nomination, 4. Appointment, 5. Commission. If appointment does not comprehend the neighboring acts of nomination, or commission, (and the Constitution says it shall not, by giving them exclusively to the President,) still less can it pretend to comprehend those previous and more remote, of destination and grade. The Constitution, analysing the three last, shows they do not comprehend the two first. The fourth is the only one it submits to the Senate, shaping it

into a right to say "that A or B is unfit to be appointed. Now, this cannot comprehend a right to say, "that A or B is indeed fit to be appointed, but the grade fixed on is not the fit one to employ;" or, "our connections with the country of his destination are not such as to call for any mission." The Senate is not supposed by the Constitution to be acquainted with the concerns of the Executive department. It was not intended that these should be communicated to them; nor can they, therefore, be qualified to judge of the necessity which calls for a mission to any particular place, or of the particular grade, more or less marked, which special and secret circumstances may call for. All this is left to the President. They are only to see that no unfit person be employed.

It may be objected that the Senate may, by continual negatives on the person, do what amounts to a negative on the grades, and so indirectly defeat this right of the President. But this would be a breach of trust, an abuse of the powers confided to the Senate, of which that body cannot be supposed capable. So, the President has a power to convoke the Legislature, and the Senate might defeat that power by refusing to come. This equally amounts to a negative, or the power of convoking; yet no body will say they possess such a negative, or would be capable of usurping it, by such oblique means. If the Constitution had meant to give the Senate a negative on the grade or destination, as well as the person, it would have said so in direct terms, and not left it to be effected by a side-wind. It could never mean to give them the use of one power through the abuse of another.

(PROTEST.)

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Your House has been pleased to communicate to me their resolutions, purporting a decision by them, that it is expedient, &c., &c., from whence an implication arises, that in their opinion they might have decided that no such appointments were expedient.

After mature consideration and consultation, I am of opinion, that the Constitution has made the President sole competent judge to what places circumstances should render it expedient that ambassadors, or other public ministers, should be sent, and of what grade they should be: And, that it has ascribed to the Senate no Executive act, but the single one of giving or withholding their consent to the person nominated.

I think it my duty, therefore, to protest, and I do protest, against the validity of any resolutions of the Senate asserting or implying any right in that House to exercise any Executive authority but the single one before mentioned.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that nothing herein is meant to question their right to concur in making treaties—this being considered not as a breach of executive, but of legislative power, placed by the Constitution under peculiar modifications.

A gentleman from Brooker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peal's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and, if so, gold may be; and in that way this curious little Terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF SAFETY FUNDING.

FOR "THE MAN."

In old fashioned times, as we read in history, the thieves of London conducted their business, each on his "own hook." The profession was then difficult and its pursuit frequently interrupted by accident, such as imprisonment, transportation, and hanging. At length some public spirited rogue, whose name has undeservedly perished, devised a scheme for the security of his brethren which has succeeded to admiration. He thought that if he could unite rogues of all classes in a combination against the watchfulness and suspicions of the plundered community, he would surely render the honorable brotherhood more secure, powerful, and respected. He proposed that a fund should be established, to which every thief should contribute a certain percentage of his "spoils," and from which he would be entitled to draw for his support when straitened by poverty, crippled by service, or entangled in the meshes of the Police. From the moment this Safety Fund was established, every individual who was entitled to a share of its benefits became interested in the welfare of each one who contributed to its increase, and all the thieves of the metropolis were thus united to sustain each other and cheat and plunder the public. Under the benign influence of this safety fund, the thieves of London have advanced rapidly in skill, numbers, and intelligence. They bribe the police, buy editors and presses, fee lawyers, protect each other, and laugh at those who suffer by their exploits. Whatever honest men may think of the matter, it is certain that the thieves entertain the most exalted regard for the memory of the rogue who invented this safety fund, by which, as I before observed, every individual of the profession was united in a combination to sustain his fellows at all hazards, and plunder the public by every means.

DICK TURPIN.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The large, winged grass-hopper, which flutters with so much vivacity through our meadows during the autumn, feeds upon vegetable matter, and deposits its eggs upon vegetables, for the purpose of being supported till matured. Before the grasshopper takes wing, another insect alights upon its body, and thrusts under its skin a number of its eggs, by means of a tubular, awl-shaped oviduct. These eggs slowly acquire perfection, become living worms, and feed upon the body of the hapless grasshopper, until themselves are ready to take wing. So admirably do they perform their office, that they do not injure the vital organs of the insect they are internally devouring, until they are just ready to change their state; and at the proper season, hundreds of grasshoppers, in this condition, have just strength enough remaining to flutter to a tree or fence, and with a dying effort fix their hooked feet so firmly as to retain their position long after death. Examine their bodies at this season, and you find an empty shell, or one filled with large and active worms, just ready to burst their coverings and become winged insects.

Daniel Webster has been writing to the Young men of Philadelphia, about his republican principles, and quoted a passage from Thomas Jefferson: They must have been very young men, or he would not have taken such liberties.—*Trenton Emporium.*

A member of the Royal Family of Denmark, has given a striking evidence of a pugnacious disposition, having not only lifted his hands against his princess, but, it is said, has even assailed the king and queen. It is expected he would be banished to Iceland, where he would have sufficient time for cool reflection.

Good Jokes.—Major Noah, the pensioner of the United States Bank, expresses his alarm at the corruption of the public press:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

A TUB TO THE WHALE.

The New York Times has not yet apologized or given reasons for its slanders concerning the meeting of Working Men at Military Hall, though we have reason to believe that its Editors have been convinced of the injustice of their conduct; but we are happy to see in the Times of Saturday some indications of a better feeling, and of a disposition to conciliate rather than some discord in the democratic ranks. Yet, although we are pleased with the disposition to conciliate manifested by the Times, we have considerable fault to find with the measure of conciliation proposed. The Useful Classes are not like babies crying for what they ought not to have, and to be silenced by a trifling concession which ought not to be conceded. They demand rights, not favors; and though justice would sanction an immediate restoration of those rights, they take it into consideration that they may have been deprived of them partly through ignorance, and, therefore, they are willing that the restoration shall be gradual, that those who have benefited by the wrong through ignorance may suffer as little as possible. The Times, however, seems to consider the proposed gradual abolition of our spurious currency something in the light of a favor to be granted by a haughty master to secure a continuance of his menial's faithful services, thus evincing either an aristocratic feeling or an ignorance of political economy and the rights of man. The Times says—

"The Legislature made a judicious commencement in the great work of reforming the currency when they excluded the small notes of other States from circulation, and the good effects of the measure have been very perceptible, although its operation has not been entirely effective, especially in this city."

Now we have never met with a single individual who has paid the least attention to the question of the currency, who did not think that the law intended to exclude the small notes of other states from circulation in this, was a most unwise and injudicious measure, and not at all a "commencement" of the reform of the currency, but, on the contrary, a putting off of that reform. The law intended to exclude the small notes of other states has now been in operation—we mistake, it has not been in operation, but it has been in existence three years; and, if it has had any effect at all, it has been to create a want of respect for all laws and to benefit the brokers; but the amount of rag money in the state, and, we believe even of the particular kind intended or pretended to be excluded, has increased, instead of diminishing, since the passage of that law. Great progress this, in three years, in the reform of the currency! A very "judicious commencement" truly!

Continues the Times—"It was but a commencement, however, [it was an insult to the common sense of the people,] and the important duty is still before them. The universal distress and panic that pervaded the country last winter, forbade any innovation then that would have been likely to enhance those evils, and it was in a prudent spirit of legislation, that the work of reform was suspended."

Was it, indeed! Because the evil stared us more full in the face than ever, it was "prudent" to suspend the work of reform! Out upon such prudence say we, and never again trust the men who exercised it.

"There will (continues the Times) in all probability be no such obstacles during the next session; for the dangerous institution, which, for its own selfish interests created them, seems to be shorn of its power, and there can be no doubt that one of the first bills introduced will be to provide for the extinction of small notes, and the substitution of specie. Such an one, indeed, was introduced last session in the Senate, but for the reason referred to above, it was not acted on. There will be little difficulty in effecting the change, and no losses or evils can arise from

it, if the operation of the law be prospective and gradual, so that the business of the country have time to conform to the new state of things. A sudden change in the nature of the circulating medium, would in reality be a change in its amount and value and enhancing the latter would be depressing the worth of that which the medium represents, to wit: labor or property. The week's work would buy only six dollars, instead of eight or nine; the barrel of flour would exchange for less than it had done before, and months would be required to bring about the restoration of things to their proper state, while great losses and suffering would intervene. But it is understood that time enough will be secured by the law to obviate these dangers."

All this, except the attempt to palliate the conduct of the men who have unnecessarily retarded the necessary reform for years past, is very well. But, by the following extract it will be seen that the Working Men differ with the Times as to what will be "time enough" to get of the spurious currency.

"The bill will probably exclude one dollar notes from circulation after six, or perhaps twelve months from the time of its passage; they will of course be replaced immediately by specie, and after another year, the two dollar notes will also be withdrawn, and the threes will follow them the next year. Should the new system work as well as is anticipated, it may then be extended if that appear necessary, and the fives also be excluded; though the standard of our gold coin must be rectified before eagles and half eagles can be kept in circulation. It will be necessary, though not easy, to devise some means for enforcing the law against the circulation of small notes of other States; but it may turn out that the superior value of our own currency will of itself be sufficient to effect their exclusion. The law will most probably pass by a unanimous vote, or if there be any dissent, it will come from the opposition members; but the measure will be demanded and supported by the entire republican party, and there is good reason to hope that it will at an early day be adopted in other States. The small note circulation has been for some time suppressed in England, and experience proves clearly the great advantage of the metallic currency."

According to the Times, the one, two, and three dollar notes are to be nullified, and then, "should the system work as well as is anticipated," the fives may follow. Wonderful condescension! In England, all notes under twenty-five dollars have been abolished, and, according to the Times, "EXPERIENCE clearly proves the advantage of a METALLIC CURRENCY;" yet the people of this state, in spite of experience, are merely to get rid of the one, two, and three dollar taxes upon their industry, and then they are to have another war of a few years with the paper money harpies before the wheel of reform can take another turn! We assure the Times that the Useful Classes are not to be gulled any longer. The following, their plan of reform, is just and feasible, and they are well satisfied that it is a measure necessary to unite the Democracy at the next election:

PLEDGE

FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE AND NATIONAL LEGISLATURES.

I, the subscriber, being proposed as a candidate for [the State Legislature or Congress] do hereby certify that I have not now, and PLEDGE myself that I will not during my term of office, should I be elected, nor for one year thereafter, have, any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any Banking or other Chartered Company; that, if elected, I will oppose the recharter of any such company, or the charter of any new one; and that I will use the utmost of my endeavors to procure the passage of a law prohibiting the circulation of Bank Notes of the denomination of One Dollar, in [this State or the District of Columbia,] at the end of six months, Two Dollar Notes at the end of twelve months, Three Dollar Notes at the end of eighteen months, Five Dollar Notes at the end of two years, and Ten Dollar Notes at the end of three years from the passage thereof, or sooner.

The papers which have advocated the State Loan have recently found it necessary to state distinctly that the Loan is a measure not intended to be car-

ried into effect except in case of necessity. That necessity will never arrive. Let, then, the Loan business be abandoned, and let candidates be selected next fall who will subscribe to the above Pledge; and the Democracy, no longer liable to the charge of wishing to prostrate the Mammoth of corruption that they may the better be enabled to derive unjust gains from the lesser monopolies, will come forth in their strength and give THE BLOW to the Paper Money Fraud from which it will never recover.

KNEELAND'S PERSECUTION.—It is said that eleven of the jurors in Mr. Kneeland's case voted a verdict of guilty, and that Charles G. Greene, Editor of the Boston Morning Post, was the individual who refused to render a verdict so absurd and unjust. The Boston Daily News says—

"We have thought from the commencement of the prosecution against Mr. Kneeland, that the whole affair was a very foolish one, and that those who were instrumental in getting it up, would, before it was concluded, have cause to regret the part they had taken in it. We still think so, and if the cause is carried, where we hope it will be, (to the Supreme Court of the United States,) we have no doubt the decision will be of such a nature, as forever to put a stop to litigation on the subject."

To the credit of the Press be it said that out of the many editorial notices of the persecution, of Mr. Kneeland there is scarcely one that has not loudly condemned the proceeding.

BANK COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the United States Bank, agreeably to the provision of its charter, has been received. The Report gives an account of their efforts to accomplish the business of their appointment, and of the manner in which those efforts were frustrated by the President and Directors of the Bank, and concludes with five resolutions, in substance, as near as we can recollect from a hasty perusal of them, (not having a paper in our possession,) as follows:

1. Affirming the right of either House of Congress to make the proposed investigation under the charter.
2. Asserting that the President and Directors of the Bank have violated its charter by refusing to allow the necessary investigation.
3. Contending that Congress has the power to compel the Bank to produce any books or papers of the Bank necessary to investigate its affairs.
4. Declaring that the President and Directors have contemned the authority of the House by refusing to produce books and papers.
5. Directing that the President and Directors of the Bank be arrested and brought to the bar of the House to answer for their contempt of its authority.

MAIL MISSING.—Information was received at the Post Office on Saturday, that "it was found here on the arrival of the mail coach at Norwalk, Conn., that the large mail was missing, and under circumstances which leave no doubt but that it has been stolen. Every exertion will be made to recover it."

Who's in favor of Thomas H. Benton, Richard Rush, or William C. Rives, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the Ticket with Richard M. Johnson for President?

Mrs. Royall has repeatedly asserted that Judge Barry, drawing a salary of \$6000 as Post Master General, was travelling about the country five months of last year for pleasure, with one of the public messengers as a body servant! Can this charge be answered?

Contrary to our expectations, the Committee of Investigation have not yet made their report to Congress.

THE MORMONS.—*Bucyrus, O., May 17.*—A party of this deluded sect, passed through this village, a few days ago, on their way to Indiana. They were from Erie county, Pennsylvania, and numbered about 200; they had about 20 two horse wagons in company, which presented quite an imposing appearance. Each man carried a good rifle. We noticed but very few women in the company.—*Jour.*

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that the large portmanteau was found near Norwalk, broken open, and the letters it contained rifled of all the bank bills they contained, the letters scattered about.

Two or three men lately seen in the neighborhood, and recently out of the state prison are suspected of having committed the robbery, and active exertions are being made to apprehend them.

A Tory-Whig London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* speaks of the Trades' Unions as dangerous combinations, and condemns them for endeavoring to rescue their comrades arbitrarily arrested. The *Journal of Commerce* will no doubt find that Trades' Unions, every where, are "dangerous" to Tory-Whigism.

Mr. Ferrest will commend his engagement at the Bowery Theatre this evening.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY CASE.—The boy Callahan, who stole the New Orleans package of letters from the Boston Post Office in March last, in which was a letter to the Messrs. Allen, containing \$8000, was brought this morning before the U. S. Court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Boston Jail, being the slightest punishment that could be inflicted by the Court for the crime on which he had been convicted.—*Boston Trans.*

A REASON FOR BEGGING.—"Mother wants to get a piece of tobacco and two pipes," said a ragged little urchin, "for grandmother is dead, and mother has got to set up."

The Camden Republican speaks of a lady named Hannah Zimpkins, aged 68 years, who a few days since left home on her twenty-third tour to the state of Ohio, where some of her children reside. She has visited them annually for the last twenty years, and in two instances has visited them twice in the same year, making forty-four times that she has crossed the Alleghany mountains. Within the last twenty years she has travelled thirty-one thousand miles, and what is more singular, all these journeys have been travelled on foot; and she has subsisted principally by the charity of those benevolent people she has met on her journeys.

CONFESSION OF ALONZO PHELPS, THE ROB ROY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The confession of this extraordinary man is in press, and will in a week or two issue from our office. It will make a book of about 60 pages, and to those who have heard of his lawless and murderous deeds, for the last nine years in this State and Louisiana, and on the Mississippi river, it will be found full of interest. It was written by himself, and is evincive of great strength of mind. He recounts about fifty robberies and near a dozen murders.—*Jackson Mississippian, April, 25.*

THE U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC, Commodore Downes, came into harbor this morning after her long cruise of four years. She is last from Rio Janeiro. Her gallant commander will hardly meet with a warmer welcome to the bosom of his own family, than to the respect and regard of our citizens generally.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE CHOLERA has broken out among the U. S. troops stationed at Gibson, Arkansas, 40 or 50 of whom (out of the number of 140) were reported sick the 2d inst., six of whom died since they left New Orleans. About 60 or 65 Cherokee emigrants have also died of the cholera.

MILLERSBURGH BURNED.—We learn that the village of Millersburgh, Holmes county Ohio, was, on Sunday last, nearly destroyed by fire. Thirty houses including 18 dwellings and the public buildings, were destroyed.—*Ohio Patriot, May 16.*

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Wm. H. Kepple obtained a verdict of one thousand dollars damages against Thomas A. Reynoldson, in an action for assault. Both parties belong to the Park Theatre. and the injury was inflicted in the green room. The defendant should have been fined another thousand dollars for his contempt of the court in the farrago he put in under the name of a plea.—*Post.*

Mr. CLAY will please to state, as soon as possible, what has become of those signers of the Reading Bank memorial who did not appear at the polls on the 19th. They amount to several hundred, and serious alarm is felt for their safety. The Senator assured the world that they were all real voters—no men of straw among them; and Reading cannot afford to lose so many substantial citizens. There were seven hundred signers; and only three hundred and seventy-five can be found. The Albany Evening Journal, in a similar case, asserted that the pressure had carried off the missing signers. Mr. Senator Clay may avail himself of the same shelter.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Much of the disease of London is attributed to the mal-practices of the bakers in the manufacturing of their bread. An expose has been made by one acquainted with the secrets of the trade, in which it is stated it is a common practice to mix pulverised pumice stone with their flour, and the estimated consumption of alum by them is 700,000lbs. per annum; enough in fact, to draw up the whole metropolis.

The population of Washington is about 18,000 and is gradually increasing. Alexandria has a population of about 8,000, and Georgetown near 7000. The entire population of the district is probably about 40,000.

GREAT FIRE AT NEEDHAM.—On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the paper mill of Messrs. Lyon & Co. at Needham, in the village of the Lower Falls, which entirely consumed that establishment, together with the machine shop of Ware & Clark, and the small wrapping paper mill of Hurd & Crehore. All the valuable mills on the Newton side escaped. Messrs. Lyon & Co. are insured \$4000 at Manufacturers Office; Hurd & Crehore, \$200 at the National; Ware & Clark \$100 at Roxbury. Total loss about \$20,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. David Bean, we are informed, arrived in Sunderland last Friday with a drove of Horses from Royalston, Vt. He arose next morning apparently in perfect health, and while standing before the fire at the Hotel where he stopped, fell backward and expired almost instantly. He was conversing at the time and there was no apparent cause to occasion his sudden death.—*Northampton Courier.*

REMARKABLE.—All the Banks and other institutions which have recently failed, were under the management of the Wigs, who have always been boasting they had all the wealth, but it now seems they only had impudence to make people believe so.—*York, (Pa.) Gazette.*

Gov. Duval, of Florida, estimates the annual value of property wrecked on the Florida coast at \$500,000, and one year it amounted to \$700,000.

James O. Hawshurst of Jericho, in this county, has a cow that has three living calves, and what is more extraordinary, the cow has had ten calves in five years.—*Hempstead Inq.*

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT re-assembled on the 14th. Mr. O'Connell presented a number of petitions in favor of the repeal of the Union.—The supply bill was the chief subject of discussion during the remainder of the day.

It is mentioned in the Paris Journal des Debats of the 22d of March, that a Frenchman named Francois Claude Bonnet, a native of the Dordogne, became King of Madagascar, and died a few years ago in that island worth seventy-five millions of francs. His heirs at law have preferred the claims, and are likely to obtain this immense fortune. They are in decent circumstances in Perigueux. The Journal de Perigueux claims Stephen Girard as of that city, and considers as extraordinary the coincidence of the opulence acquired abroad.

BIRTHS.—The wife of Mr. Erastus Young, in Sci-tuate, was on Monday last, delivered of three boys, which are doing well.

THE SENATE have confirmed the nomination of three of the five Government Directors; and kept two before them for further deliberation. It is thought perhaps being inhabitants of Philadelphia, those two might prove troublesome to Nicholas Bid-dle.—*Post.*

There are two routes on which it has been our misfortune not yet to succeed in getting regular carriers, viz: the Eighth Ward, and from Grand street up to North street, on the east side of the Bowery. We shall supply these routes with regular carriers as soon as possible, and in the mean time send good boys who will find out all they can of the subscribers.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

Wanted, two or three additional carriers for this paper. Those acquainted with the business will be preferred.

THE SOCIETY OF MORAL PHILANTHROPISTS

Hold Lectures every Sunday in Tammany Hall.
Tomorrow (Sunday) morning—Review of a late religious Publication, on the great importance of studying the Bible—Afternoon, a Debate on the Question, "Is the Bible a Divine Revelation from Heaven to Man on 'Earth'?" Evening, a Lecture on Slavery, as taught in the Bible, and acted upon.—Text 25 Leviticus 44 to 46. To conclude with remarks on the Colonization and Abolition Societies. my24d&wH*

MARRIAGES.

May 21, at New Haven, by the Rev. Dr. Harry Crosswell, Hon: Ebenezer Seeley, of that city, to Alice, daughter of the late John I. Glover, of New York.

May 19, by the Rev. Mr. Cross. Mr. John Clarke, late of New Bond street, London, to Mrs. Theresa Kenworthy, widow of the late Mr. William Kenworthy of this city.

DEATHS.

May 22, after a painful illness, Mr. Augustus H. Sands, in the 37th year of his age.

May 23, of a short but severe illness, Mr. Erasmus Lewis, in the 68th year of his age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sutton, Berry, 5 ds fm Charleston.
Ship Georgess, White, 54 ds fm Leghorn.
Br. ship Robert Keon, Morrison, 40 ds fm Liverpool.
Brig Jones, Dunham, 2 days fm Charleston.
Brig Lucy, Davis, of Portsmouth, 25 ds fm Maracaibo.
Schr Indiana, Tomlinson, 3 ds fm Philad.
Schr Fame, Smith, 3 ds fm Philad.
Schr Thomas Dale, 3 ds fm Chesapeake.
Schr Fair Play, Fitchford, 2 ds fm Snowhill.
Schr Ellen, Rogers, 4 ds fm Philadelphia.
Schr Wm H Ireland, Wood, 2 ds fm Norfolk.
Schr Ajax, 2 ds fm Norfolk.
Schr Franklin, Snow, 3 days fm Philad.
Schr Ann, Johnson, 3 ds fm Petersburg.
Schr Emma, Waglam, Petersburg.

PASSENGERS.

In the Mississippi, from N. Orleans—Mr. Packard and lady, Mrs. Waddington, Miss S. Waddington, Miss F. Waddington and servant, Mrs. Herman, 3 children and servant, Miss Potts, Messrs. W. S. Waddington, Oxnard, Lafitte, Gourjeon, E. F. Forrest, Allen, Platt, Roper, Lodge, Offensend, Higfield, Athurst and servt, Cavoyos, Goodloe, Timmon, Reynolds, Pasonne, Collet and servt, Montrosel, Redon, and 44 in the steerage.

In the South America, from Liverpool—Mr. & Miss Clary, Mr. & Mrs. Chmel, and 5 children, Mr. Rodger, Mr. & Mrs. Christie, 2 sons & niece, M. Mills, Mr. Beardsworth, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. & Mrs. Reid, Mr. & Mrs. White and child, Mr. Rosengarten, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Hind, Mr. Barreclough, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Archibald and a gentleman.

In the Ship John & Elizabeth, from Dublin: Dr. Hergess, lady and child: Lieut. McCormick, lady and 3 children: F. Johnson, lady and seven children: Miss Chanley: Miss Wilkinson: Mrs. Dando, three children: Messrs. Mathias, Henry John, and Anthony Haggerty, and two Misses Haggerty: W. R. Seymour, W. R. Halbrook, Dr. McGurru, Dr. E. Duffey, Dr. E. Mills, W. R. Darlington, W. R. Jones, W. J. Watson, Mr. Burgess, E. Gibson, R. McGurru, R. Perrine, S. J. Beven, T. Webster, V. Welsh, T. Bruce, W. Barnes, and 75 in the steerage.

In the Ship Napoleon, from Liverpool—J. Boyd, J. H. Briat, J. Sully, J. Whitley, J. Dewey, J. Lamb, J. Hasenclear, J. Brock, J. Field, Mr. Ivett, J. Hanson, J. Bright, J. Black, J. L. Black, Miss Black, J. Kingfield, Capt. Kingfield, J. Kingfield, J. Kirkpatrick, J. Samson, J. Lee, Miss Lee, Miss Riker, J. Braybrook, Captain Braybrook, two Mrs. Braybrooks, two Miss Braybrooks, two Master Braybrooks, J. Hannah, Miss Irvin, J. Nairliffe, and 54 in the steerage.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 19.

At Market this day, 216 Beef Cattle, (unsold 14) 12 pairs working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, and 250 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—More than half of the Beef Cattle were bought before they arrived at the market; a large proportion were purchased by the "lump" but at an advance price from last week. We shall quote prices from the best information we can obtain: say one yoke extraordinary fine at 6.25, and one at 6.75; also one yoke fed by Mr. Sheldon of Deerfield, sold for \$1.95, prime at 6.50a6.62; good at 6.12a6.50; thin at 5.50a6.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.
Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at 20, 22, 23, 24, 36 1 2, 23, and 30.

Sheep—One lot sheared were taken at 2 75, 3 and 3 50; those not sheared at about 4 50 each.

Swine—None at Market.—*Adv and Patriot.*

(From the Court of Time.)

THE BIGOT THEOLOGIAN.

Most disappointed in that crowd of men,
The man of subtle controversy stood,
The bigot theologian, in minute
Distinctions skilled, and doctrines unredacted
To practice; in debate how loud! how long,
How dexterous! in Christian love how cold!
His vain conceits were orthodox alone.
The immutable and heavenly truth, revealed
By God, was nought to him. He had an art,
A kind of hellish charm, that made the lips
Of truth speak falsehood, to his liking turned
The meaning of the text, made trifles seem
The marrow of salvation; to a word,
A name, a sect, that soundeth in the ear,
And to the eye so many letters showed,
But did no more,—gave value infinite,
Proved still his reasoning best, and his belief,
Though propped on fancies wild as madmen's dreams
Most rational, most scriptural most sound;
With mortal heresy denouncing all
Who in arguments could see no force,
On points of faith, too fine for human sight,
And never understood in heaven, he placed
His everlasting hope, undoubting placed,
And died; and when he opened his ear, prepared
To hear, beyond the grave, the minstrelsy
Of bliss, he heard, alas! the wail of woe.
He proved all creeds false but his own, and found,
At last, his ownmost false—most false, because
He spent his time to prove all others so.

(From the Albany Microscope.)

JUMBLING, No 1.

Sweet Sally Snooks—the girl I love—
Has got a fine black eye—
She's meek and gentle as a dove—
No, that's not true—I lie.

She's meek and gentle, though—sometimes,
Sometimes she's hardly civil.
Sometimes she'll read Lord Byron's rhymes—
Sometimes she'll play the devil!

Sometimes she'll say a witty thing—
Sometimes she's very dull—
Sometimes she'll do the "handsome thing,"—
Sometimes she wears mull mull.

Sometimes she'll look as "sour as swill"—
Sometimes as sweet as honey—
Sometimes she'll pay her baker's bill—
Sometimes she's got no money.

Sometimes she out a-shopping goes—
Sometimes she owns to twenty—
Sometimes she sits and darns her hose—
Sometimes she has beaux plenty.

Sometimes she'll "tune her pipes" and sing—
Sometimes she'll look quite "killing"—
Sometimes she'll sport a diamond ring—
Sometimes she's not a shilling!

Sometimes she goes to church in silk—
Sometimes she drinks bohea—
Sometimes with coffee she has milk—
Sometimes she'll catch a flea!

Sometimes she'll like a lady act—
And sometimes she will not—
And once—(I caught her in the fact)—
She drank a gin-sling hot!

JERRY DIDDLE.

ANY THING FOR A SUBJECT.—While sitting last evening in a contemplative mood, ransacking our already threadbare cranium in search of a subject for a leading article, which should not have the most distant allusion to politics, a thought struck us:—gentle reader, what thinkest thou it was? It was one intimately connected with natural history, with a trifling sprinkling of anatomy; and one, too, which we do not recollect ever to have seen discussed by any writer, either ancient or modern. Philosophers of all ages seem to have entirely overlooked it; and it has happily fallen to our lot to propound to the world the immortal query: "Why is a monkey's tail longer than a rabbit's?"—*Peter Sturgeon's Mercury.*

PRETTY FAIR.—A fire happening at a public house, one of the crowd requested the engineer to play against the wainscot: but being told it was in no danger, "I am very sorry for that," said he—because I have a long score upon it, which I shall never be able to pay."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET.

respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

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W. H. SWEET.

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

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PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectively.

inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

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TWO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 36; Burgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch.

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COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Boston, Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.

6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$62 00 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00

5 do. 30 do. " 52 00 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00

4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pencil Painting, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1 50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Orpiment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annatto,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venetian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Orpiment,
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.

Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00 Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00

Do. " half size, " 12 00 Permanent White, " 6 00

Cobalt Blue, " 6 00 Scarlet Lake, " 4 40

Crimson Lake, " 4 50 Ultramarine, small, " 18 00

Gall Stone, " 12 00 Yellow Lake, " 6 00

Indian Yellow, " 6 00

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.

For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents.

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WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary

will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, by E. S. WOOLLEY.

The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads.

The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity.

Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa.

These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute.

Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family should avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility.

More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture.

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Knowledge and Industry.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, - - - \$0 02

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.)

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N.H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.)

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale.

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt.

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge.

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to.

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DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks.

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TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloon, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00

PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit.

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WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00

Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75

Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 184

Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

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G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker, has removed from 71 Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital.

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OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate.

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"THE MAN" is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

ADVERTISING, 75 cents a square one insertion, and 25 for each subsequent one; or, \$30 a year for a square.

*The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents.